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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1913.

Eyes Focus on Mexico.

More of a military coup d'etat than a revolution is the event at Mexico City, which has once more focused the anxious attention of this country.

For months the disloyalty of the army has shackled Francisco Madero and foot Felix Diaz banked on this when he started the revolution at Vera Cruz, but his expectations failed of realization. Instead of flocking to his standards with cries of "Viva Diaz," the federal troops sent to Vera Cruz took him prisoner. He was condemned to death, but Madero thought twice and put him, instead, into the prison from which he was on Sunday released. The desertion of the army had merely been postponed, not prevented. One now can almost imagine the federal commanders as they took Diaz at Vera Cruz, whispering: "It will be all right next time."

The striking feature of the present American view of Mexico's future is the general acceptance of the belief that nobody can rule Mexico without the mailed fist. One of our popular magazines "muckraked" the rule of Porfirio Diaz in a series of articles entitled "Barbarous Mexico," and, of course, the stern old man was the barbarian.

Francisco Madero overthrew him and drove him from Mexico's shores. A better day seemed assured for Mexico; one in which popular rule would replace military autocracy. The real result was the last twelve months of uncertainty, destruction of foreign life and property, stagnation of business, diplomatic duplicity, promises of repressive measures, and official evasiveness.

President Madero tried to redeem his pledges of reform. His followers were disappointed for they received but a fraction of the rewards they expected. Treachery flourished beneath his nose. Diaz would have crushed it with a firing party at sunrise.

Organized revolution in the north was crushed when the American neutrality laws were strengthened, but brigandage followed. This the federal troops seemed strangely incapable of suppressing. Serious clashes between the brigands and the federal troops were peculiarly infrequent. Whether the army's now proven disloyalty to Madero was responsible for its failure to put down the pillage that steadily brought his government into disrepute with the United States and other foreign powers we do not know.

If Felix Diaz controls the army the way to the Presidency should lie open before him or some man of his choosing, but the recognition of foreign powers presumably will be contingent upon his restoration of a comparative degree of order throughout the republic.

The National Defense League.

Organization of the National Defense League, of which Representative Julius Kahn of California has been elected chairman, is a step in the right direction. This organization primarily is an association of legislators and citizens who will work for an adequate navy, an army large enough for the needs of the country, and an improved and better National Guard. The purposes of the league will be approved by American citizens who wish the country to be well prepared for defense. It is distinctly stated that it opposes war and favors universal peace, but, as the millennium has not yet arrived, it believes it the part of wisdom for the United States to be prepared to successfully wage war, if it should be forced into a conflict.

No doubt there is a wide field for the work of the new organization. Some agency is needed to arouse public opinion to the necessity of adequate means of national defense, and this the league means to do. It will be able to accomplish much in keeping the public informed as to the needs of national defense and in securing the co-operation of citizens as to legislation for the strengthening and improving of the navy, army, and National Guard. The league's plans include not only work along these lines, for it will extend its endeavors in time to such projects as the arousing of patriotic sentiment among our school children.

The fact that Germany to-day pos-

sesses a larger navy, and is extending it, is due, in a large measure, to the work of the German Navy League, an organization of citizens of the fatherland who think along the same lines as the organizers of our National Defense League concerning preparedness for war. The German Navy League may be said almost to be the father of the magnificent German navy of to-day. The German League has more than 2,000,000 members, each working for a better navy. This force in the aggregate is the principal factor of the upbuilding of Germany's sea power. The National Defense League can accomplish just as much in this country, and it has a wider field than the German Navy League, which confines its efforts only to the navy, while the American organization will work for all means of national defense.

A large number of Congressmen as well as citizens in every section are joining the National Defense League, which seems destined to become a real power to its chosen work.

Fallacy of Bank Deposit Guaranty.

"Banking Reform" contains a very able essay on the question of the guaranty of bank deposits in connection with the present attempt to reform our banking laws. The organ takes issue with those who favor a guaranty, as the matter is in no way related to the problem of reforming the commercial banking system.

This is true; for had this country ever had an adequate banking system nothing would have been heard of a guaranty of bank deposits. Yet at this very time the matter is of interest for this reason. If it were to come into existence as a part of an adequate banking measure it would not be consequential, as an adequate banking system would speedily dissolve what reasons there might be for a guaranty law. But should it appear before Congress as part of a new banking plan and were it to be considered in the general discussion in both Houses, it might become consequential.

One objection to all guaranty laws is that those in existence have not justified themselves in operation. Banks do not deal in money; they deal in credit. Deposits usually are created by discounts. Banker and borrower effect an exchange of rights. The bank buys the right to receive a specified sum at a future date and sells the right to draw on demand. The bank exercises prudence in accepting the note or collateral. But the bank sometimes errs. It misjudges character. It overestimates values. It is liable to all the errors and subject to all the circumstances of failure and fraud that causes losses. Every bank has losses. Similarly, the borrower, as a prudent man, considers the standing, solidity, and safety of the bank.

As a protection to himself he may convert his right to draw instantly the cash. He may transfer his credit to another bank. If he leaves it as a deposit he merely subscribes to a custom and accepts the common responsibility of the business man who operates under the rules of the credit organization. His risk and that of the bank are about equal. Bankers will not look at this phase of the situation in any other way. But this objection counts no more with them than the tendency of a guaranty law to write bankruptcy down to a dead level. Such a law nullifies the advantage of capital and surplus, of conservation and individual capacity, and it tempts recklessness in payment of interest rated and in investments.

The risk of the depositor is insurable. There are companies that will underwrite it. But there seems to be little demand for such insurance. Is there any more reason why the government should undertake to secure insurance for the claims of depositors than to insure the claims of banks against the borrowers? And if there is any such reason, bankers still would object, because the burden of paying losses would fall on those who are in no way responsible for such loss. The best insurance is a strict examination of banks and a banking system proof against panic disturbances, which no guaranty-of-deposits law could ameliorate.

Some politicians assert that Mr. Wilson will be unable to carry out his open-door policy. We will hardly blame him if this cold weather continues.

Many government clerks, who endeavor each day to catch a through Chevy Chase car, have a very low fielding average.

Another far West flourishing industry has received a setback. Nevada's divorce mill, it is reported, is soon to reduce its output.

The Mexico way is to arrange one's own time for inaugural ceremonies.

After all of the rest of the political prognosticators have told us just who will constitute Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, we would like to hear from Mr. Wilson.

Boy Seeks to "Hike."

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10.—Local Boy Scouts are watching with interest the plans of the suffragists who intend to walk from New York to Washington prior to the inauguration, and as the marchers pass through the city Troop No. 40 will fall in line and accompany the women hikers to the National Capitol. The troop will carry a full kit of first aid to the injured paragonilla, and in the event that any of the women are taken ill they will be able to administer to them.

Strike of Short Duration.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10.—One thousand employees of six or eight shops here, went on strike this morning for better wages and shorter working hours, returned to work this afternoon. The strike leaders claim the employers granted the workers a 10 per cent increase in wages and a nine-hour day. Previously they worked ten hours a day.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THEY SELDOM LAST. When teams are at their Southern grind we hear much from The astute manager's great find—The new phenom.

But ere June merges with July This great king-pin is usually supplanted by An old has-been.

Uncle Pennywise Says: A good fellow is a man who forces on you a 15-cent drink, and then thinks that you ought to help make up that \$10.00 shortage.

Another Custom. "Well, Mr. Wilson has thrown out the inaugural ball." "I wonder if he'll throw out the inaugural ball when the pennant season opens. Taft always did."

February 11 in History. February 11, 1580—Queen Elizabeth does picket duty with the hose and doublet strikers.

February 11, 1177—Richard I returns from the crusades with 200 labels on his sheet-iron suit case.

Her Heredity. "Why does that darned old hen always want to roost on a letter-box?" "She was hatched from a parcel post egg."

'Twas Ever Thus. "My son has become acquainted early with woman's perfidy." "How now?"

"A little schoolmate persuaded him to tick her state for her and then declined to kiss him on account of possible germs."

On the Rialto. "I hear you turned 'em away in Plunkville," said Yorick Hamm. "Hamlet Fat smiled feebly. "Not exactly," said he, truthfully. "They stayed away of their own accord."

A Variable Winter. "The weather was too much for Wumbat," said Yorick Hamm. "Chilled or overcame by the heat?"

Quite So. If ignorance is really bliss, As proclaimed from the steeple, There really ought to be, I wis, A lot of happy people.

MRS. CHAMP CLARK

REPLIES TO "ANTIS"

Wife of Speaker Says Their Arguments Against Woman Suffrage Are Not Arguments at All.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who says that she has been in favor of the suffrage movement among women all her life and who is working for the success of the movement on March 3, finds the argument of the "antis," the effect that giving the ballot to the women will destroy the homes of the country and rob women of their charms, weaker than no argument at all.

The right of equal suffrage is essential to the advancement and protection of the interests of the thousands of women who are unable to get homes, and who are forced to compete in the open labor market for their daily subsistence," said Mrs. Clark yesterday.

"The average business man does not neglect his business because he casts a ballot. No more will the average woman neglect her home when she is enfranchised."

A suffrage meeting will be held in the offices of Dr. J. O. Stevenson, in the District National Bank Building, to-morrow night at 7:30 o'clock. "Antis" are especially invited. Mrs. Owen Kilgore will speak.

Congress in Brief.

SENATE.

After elaborate constitutional arguments against the Kenyon-Shepard liquor bill made by Senators Pomeroy, Sutherland and Root, the Senate passed that measure. Objection was made that the Webb liquor bill, which has passed the House for the Kenyon-Shepard bill.

Senator Pomeroy introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate information concerning the issuance of Circular No. 1, regarding the deposit of customs receipts in national banks.

The credentials of George Warren of Wyoming and Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas were presented. Numerous minor bills and proposed amendments to pending appropriation bills were introduced.

The President sent to the Senate a statement from the Secretary of War regarding proposed contracts between the government and the Connecticut River company, with respect to a dam across the Connecticut River.

Charles H. Hunsinger of New York, was a witness before the Senate investigating committee today, on having disposed of the Archibald Standard Oil letters. He said he considered himself as performing a public service in getting this correspondence published.

HOUSE.

The House had its first night's sitting since the present session of Congress began. The purpose was to take up bills on the private calendar.

Representative Hardwick's bill to prevent in the District the marriage of any Caucasian, or white person, with a Ethiopian, or negro, or Malay, or Mongolian person, was passed by a vote of 80 to 10.

The House took cognizance of the Mexican situation in two resolutions: One by Representative Hamill of New Jersey, directing the Secretary of State to order the American Ambassador at Mexico City to inform the Mexican government that American lives and property must be fully protected, the other calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House what steps have been taken to protect American lives and property.

In a brief speech Speaker Clark lectured the House members on the subject of absenteeism. The Speaker told them if they did not attend the sessions more regularly some of the appropriation bills would surely fail.

The Speaker also introduced his first bill of the session, a measure designed to authorize a traction company to build a bridge across the Missouri River at a point in St. Charles county, Mo.

The agriculture appropriation bill of the House was not completed.

Representative Cary of Wisconsin introduced a resolution authorizing the Commissioners of the District to revoke all licenses of saloonkeepers, hotel-keepers, and tradesmen who overcharge visitors during the inauguration ceremonies.

The Ways and Means Committee continued consideration of the tariff revision bills in executive session.

Driver Takes Own Life.

His motive a mystery, Frederick Kaiser, thirty-eight years old, a driver in the employ of an express company, yesterday morning committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. In his home at 127 Prospect Street Northeast, Kaiser was discovered by his thirteen-year-old son, who summoned a physician. He was dead when the doctor arrived.

NATION'S MEN OF AFFAIRS IN CARTOON



UNITED STATES SENATOR SIMON GUGGENHEIM, Financier, Miner, Statesman.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BY WOODROW WILSON

THE STORY OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

British Fleet Arrives in New York Harbor and Howe Takes Possession of Staten Island—Washington Retreats Across the East River After a Bitter Defeat on Brooklyn Heights—Withdraws from Manhattan Island, Fighting as He Moves—Gen. Charles Lee Captured.

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NO. 32.

No strength of will, however, could suffice to hold New York and its open harbor against a powerful enemy with such troops as Washington could drill and make between April and July.

On the 20th of June British transports began to gather in the lower bay. Within a few days they had brought thirty thousand men, armed and equipped as no other army had ever been in America.

British Hold Staten Island. It was impossible to prevent their landing, and they were allowed to take possession of Staten Island unopposed. Men of war based unopposed through the Narrows, and made their way as will up the broad Hudson, unhurt by the batteries upon either shore.

Gen. Howe remembered Dorchester and Charlestown Heights, and directed the first movement against Washington's entrenched position on the hills of Brooklyn, where quite half the American army lay. For a while space he waited, till his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, should come to act with him in negotiation and command.

Lord Howe Offers Pardon. Lord Howe was authorized to offer pardon for submission, and very honorably used a month and more of good will, and he was pardoned. "No doubt we all need pardon from Heaven for our manifold sins and transgressions," was Vice-Admiral's "Connecticut version" of the general pardon, "but the American who needs the pardon of his British majesty is yet to be found."

On the 23d of August, accordingly, Gen. Howe put twenty thousand men ashore at Gravesend Bay.

British Drive the Colonists. On the 27th, his arrangements for an overwhelming attack succeeding at every point, he drove the five thousand Americans thrown out to oppose him back into their works upon the heights, with a loss of four hundred killed and wounded and a thousand taken.

Still mindful of Bunker's Hill, he would not storm the intrenchments, to which Washington himself had brought reinforcements which would have driven them upon the heights to ten thousand. He determined, instead, to draw lines of siege about them, and at his leisure take army, position, stores, and all.

Washington Decides to Retreat. Washington, seeing at once what Howe intended, and how possible it was, decided to withdraw immediately. The first should be in the river and his retreat cut off.

It was a masterly piece of work. The British commander was as much astounded as the American. Howe had been to see Brooklyn Heights empty on the morning of August 20 as he had been to see Dorchester Heights occupied that memorable morning six months before.

Washington had taken ten thousand men across that broad river, with all their stores and arms, in a single night, while a small guard kept up a sharp fire from the breastworks, and no sound of the retreat reached the dull ears of the British sentries.

Washington's Army Demoralized. But the sharp fighting and bitter defeat of the 27th had sadly, even shamefully, demoralized Washington's raw troops, and he knew he must withdraw from New York.

All through September and a part of October he held what he could of the island, fighting for it almost mile by mile as he withdrew—now as to the quick and shame with almost uncontrollable anger to see what towards his men could be again heartened to see them stand and hold their ground like men, even in the open. The most that he could do was to check and thwart the powerful army pressing steadily upon his front and the free fleet threatening his flank.

A Distressing Setback.

He repulsed the enemy at Harlem Heights (September 16); he kept his ground before them at White Plains (October 28); he might possibly have felled and harassed them the winter through had not Gen. Greene suffered a garrison of three thousand of the best-trained men in the army to be penned

PEACE WORKERS MAY NOT MARCH

Mrs. Elmer Black Leaves for New York Without Reaching a Decision.

LOCAL CLUB IN PARADE

Large Delegations Coming to Inauguration from Southern Cities—Texas and Georgia to Be Represented.

Mrs. Elmer Black, vice president of the National Institute of Social Sciences and prominent in the campaign for universal peace, left Washington for New York last night at midnight without having announced whether the delegation of the National Peace Congress will march in the inaugural parade or in the suffragist parade on March 3. It is regarded as probable, however, that the peace workers will not take part in either demonstration.

Mrs. Black said before leaving that she probably would announce the decision of the congress from New York some time to-day. Further than this she would not talk, but it is understood that the restrictions laid down by the inaugural committee and the suffragists are considered too rigid, and the efforts of both sides to enlist the peace workers may come to naught.

Mrs. Black denied that she had come to Washington for the purpose of announcing the Congress being represented in either of the parades. She said: "My primary mission was to extend to Mrs. Taft the invitation of the National Institute of Social Sciences to attend the testimonial to be held at Sherry's in New York, February 22, in honor of President Taft for his interest and work for universal peace."

Invitation Is Accepted.

"I saw Mrs. Taft this afternoon and she graciously accepted the invitation. With that my real mission was closed. It is true that I have talked with both the inaugural committee and the suffragists about sending a delegation to Washington for one of the parades, but nothing definite has been said of that now."

The efforts to enlist the interest of the organizations composing the Southern Commercial Congress are beginning to bear fruit, and yesterday definite advice were received from several of the cities of the South.

The different cities of Texas are making their delegations in one grand delegation of 500 or more. Le Roy Hodges is chairman of the delegation from Dallas, N. C. from which city thirty or thirty-five members will come. The Louisiana delegation is being worked up by three men, Dr. Oscar Dowling and E. L. McCole, of Shreveport, and M. H. Truett, of New Orleans. The Georgia delegation, hailing from Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Augusta, will be marshaled by Col. Harvey Jordan, of Atlanta, and the Charleston, S. C., delegation, headed by V. R. Smith, of that city, Mobile, Ala., will send 300 and Montgomery 100 or more. They will come in charge of L. H. Armbricht and Bruce Kennedy.

Local Club to March.

The committee on stands, of which Arthur Peters is chairman, met yesterday, and J. William Henry was named as chairman of a subcommittee to have charge of the President's stand. Another subcommittee to take care of the visitors, the Lafayette stand will be named to-day.

J. Fred Kelley, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, has called a meeting at the Hotel Edgewater tonight, to make final preparations for taking part in the inaugural parade. The Young Men's Democratic Club, founded in 1884, has marched in uniform in the inaugural parades of 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904. It will be the only Democratic club in the District to march in uniform at Woodrow Wilson's inauguration.

At the meeting the men will be organized into squads, a band will be selected, and final instructions will be given by President Kelley to the members of his company.

V. M. I. Cadets Coming.

The entire corps of cadets of Virginia Military Institute, which met yesterday in the inaugural parade, according to information received in this city yesterday from M. F. Edwards, captain and adjutant of the troop.

N. M. Cadets will march the Capital March 3 and will be quartered in Old Masonic Temple. They will be one of the features of the parade, as the school is, next to West Point, probably the most famous military school in the country. The gray uniforms of the Virginia cadets will closely resemble those of the West Point troops.

MRS. AILENDER SPEAKS.

Georgetown Association Hears Suffragist—Commissioner Wanted.

Before they entered upon their usual routine of business last night the Georgetown Citizens' Association listened to a plea for suffrage by Mrs. Nina Allender, president of the Stanton Equal Suffrage Club. Mrs. Allender said that she agreed that woman's place is in the home, but the "home" in these times has come to be much more than the restricted self-contained dwelling. From the time a woman rises in the morning until she lies down at night she must make use of articles, supplies, and services which have a vital effect on the health and comfort of her household, but whose purchase or standard she can now do nothing to insure. Woman has become a part of the community, Mrs. Allender contended, and should therefore have a voice in the community's housekeeping.

Reports were received by the association from committees on legislation and parks, and a committee on publicity was created. The association will ask that as soon as possible Georgetown should have representation on the District Commission.

A communication from the Georgetown V. M. I. was received, requesting that the association co-operate in securing better street cleaning, the erection of a drinking fountain, and prevention of the sale of suggestive post cards.

Dinner to Labor Congressmen.

A resolution to appoint a committee to make arrangements for a complimentary dinner, to be given before March 4, to Representatives W. B. Wilson, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, was adopted by the Central Labor Union at its meeting at Typographical Temple last night.

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